

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3223

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... \$1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... \$500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—  
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. W. Wotton, Esq.  
C. J. Hunt, Esq. Kwan Ho Caven, Esq.  
Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN  
LONDON—

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent,  
Palmer & Co.  
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Butter &  
Co.  
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam,  
GEO. MUNRO, Manager.

BANKERS.—

The Alliance Bank (Limited).  
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.  
Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.  
Shanghai—J. GALLOWAY, Manager.  
Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money  
received on Deposit, Drafts issued. Bills  
purchased and collected. Advances made on  
Securities or goods in natural Godowns. Useful  
Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.

" " " 4 "

" " " 3 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS" 3 "

For Rates of Interest for other periods apply  
to the Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1892.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation, will  
be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on  
SATURDAY, the 20th day of August, current,  
at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the  
Report of the Court of Directors together  
with a Statement of Account to 30th June, 1892.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

F. DE BOVIS,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1892.

[792]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation  
will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 6th  
day of August to the 20th instant, (both days  
inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER of  
SHARES can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

F. DE BOVIS,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1892.

[793]

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By Order of the Court of Directors,

F. DE BOVIS,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1892.

[798]

## Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above  
ASSOCIATION will be held at the Chamber of the Hon. Secretary, 18, Bank Buildings,  
TO-MORROW, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.  
to discuss, and, if approved, adopt the following  
Amendment to Rule 5: "Candidates elected after  
1st June in any year shall only be liable for  
half subscription for that year."

ED. ROBINSON,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1892.

[799]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

M R. SASSOON'S CUP will be shot for on  
SATURDAY, the 20th inst. Range  
200 and 300 yards. Time, 2.45 P.M.

Members are notified that the Range will be  
in the occupation of the Navy from 4 to 6 P.M.  
every afternoon except Saturday for a fortnight  
beginning Monday, 15th instant.

ED. ROBINSON,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1892.

[800]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEET-  
ING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in  
the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya  
Central, on MONDAY, the 22nd August, at 3  
o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the  
report of the Directors and the Statement of  
Accounts to the 1st June, 1892.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 8th to 22nd of August,  
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1892.

[801]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the  
MEMBERS of the HONGKONG  
GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will  
be held on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at  
4.30 P.M., at the ROOMS of the CHAMBER, CITY  
HALL, to consider the working of Ordinance  
No. 15 of 1891, during the period in which it  
has been in operation.

An Ordinance to amend the Law in respect to  
the Sale of Shares in Companies registered  
under the Hongkong Ordinances 1865 to  
1888, and a other Joint Stock Companies."

By Order,

ADAM LIND,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1892.

[802]

NOTICE.

PUNJOM & SUNGCHIE DUA SAMANTAN  
MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ALL PERSONS holding SCRIP in the  
above Company are requested to send  
them in at once for TRANSFER.

A Circular will be sent to each SHARE-  
HOLDER, in reference to the re-construct of  
the Company.

A. OD. GOURDIN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1892.

[803]

NOTICE.

DURING the REPAIRS to the SUPREME  
COURT HOUSE, the Court will sit in  
SUMMARY JURISDICTION on and after the 22nd  
instant at the MASONIC HALL, Zetland Street.  
And the Court will sit in ORIGINAL JURISDI-  
CTION either at the Supreme Court or at the  
Masonic Hall abroad, as may be from time  
to time directed.

By Order,

BRUCE SHEPHERD,  
Acting Registrar.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1892.

[804]

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the  
Colony, Mr. T. COVEN, who holds my  
POWER OF ATTORNEY, will act as Editor  
and Manager of the Hongkong Telegraph.

R. FRASER-SMITH,  
Editor and Proprietor.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1892.

[805]

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

I EXPECT to resume my Hongkong DENTAL  
PRACTICE in September, further notice  
in due course.

DENTON E. PETERSON, D.D.S.,  
No. 9, Connaught House,  
Queen's Road,

1st August, 1892.

[806]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,  
"GLEBE BUILDINGS,"  
(Nos. 11 and 14, Wyndham Street.)

MRS. GILLANDERS has VACANCIES  
for RENTERS Boarders and Visitors,  
Accommodation for TABLE BOARDERS.  
HONGKONG, 10th July, 1892.

[807]

WILLIAM WATERS,

CHAMPION MIDDLE-WEIGHT  
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CHAMPION OF THE CHINA STATION,  
etc.

will give LESSONS in the  
ART OF SELF DEFENCE

to Gentlemen at their own houses or at his  
Rooms, 133, Wanchai Road.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

For further details apply at this Office.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1892.

[808]

KING WO CHEONG.

COAL MERCHANTS, SHIPS' COMPRA-  
DORES, STEVEDORES &c.

HAVE FOR SALE A CARGO OF  
AKAIKI COAL.

M R. J. W. BOYD, Superintendent of  
Kowloon Docks, reports that AKAIKI  
COAL GIVES 25% PER CENT. BETTER  
RESULTS than any Japanese Coal he has ever  
seen.

For full particulars see the price list  
apply to

KING WO CHEONG,

No. 12, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1892.

[809]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAIHSI ..... \$1,000,000  
EQUAL TO ..... \$333,333.33  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$18,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.

LOU FU SHUEN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATES in all parts of the  
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 1 & 2, PRAYA WEST,  
HONGKONG, 17th December, 1891.

[810]

KING WO CHEONG,

No. 12, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1892.

[811]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LIMITED.  
CHEMISTS, &c.

INDIAN CIGARS.

IT is not long since the only INDIAN CIGAR obtainable was the long, rank, salt-petered "TIGHT," but within the last few years the introduction of European capital and European business methods have been employed with most satisfactory results. Messrs. SPENCER & Co.'s factory at Dindigul is a model of what a well-appointed Cigar Factory should be, and their products are winning appreciation wherever introduced. We are appointed Agents and have received a first consignment of their most popular brands.

"GOLD MOHURS."

These are manufactured entirely of picked Dindigul Leaf, and are of medium strength. Box of 100—\$1.75.

"TORPEDOS" AND "BEACONSFIELDS," are mild Cigars made of a mixture of Dindigul and Sumatra Leaf, and smoke with a Long White Ash, the flavour is like that of the best brands of Cuban Cigars.

Boxes of 100—\$2.75 & \$3.00.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1892. [30]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
AERATED WATERS.

GINGERADE.  
GINGER ALE.  
LEMONADE.

LEMON SQUASH.  
LITHIA WATER.  
PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

POTASH WATER.

RASPBERRYADE.

SARSAFARILLA.

SELTZER WATER.

SODA WATER.

TONIC WATER.

IN the Manufacture of these Waters the purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised throughout. The water used is subjected to a perfect system of filtration, daily examinations and periodically to searching chemical analyses so that absolute purity and safety are guaranteed.

FOR COAST PORTS.

Waters are packed and placed on board at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when returned in good order.

SUMMER BEVERAGES.

FRUIT CORDIALS—Raspberry, Strawberry, Lime, Damson, Black Currant, Red Currant, Pine Apple, Orleans Plum, Morello Cherry and Gooseberry.

FRUIT SYRUPS—Lemon, Lime Juice, Raspberry, Strawberry, &c.

Prepared from genuine fruit juices imported by ourselves, they contain the full flavor of the sound ripe fruit, mixed with plain or Aerated Water, they make delightful summer drinks.

Agents for

MONTSEERRAT LIME JUICE & CORDIAL.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Ports, Sherrys, Jaret, Burgundies, Hock, Champagnes, Brandies, Whiskies, Gine, Rum and Liqueurs.

A large selection of choice old brands, Full particulars and prices on application.

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

A complete stock of all the best and most popular brands.

VIN DE QUINQUINA.

A medicinal wine AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE containing the valuable properties of Cinchona Bark combined with a choice brand of Red Wine.

Its powerful antifebrile qualities tend to ward off attacks of Malaria, fever and to all convalescents it acts as a quick restorative and appetizer.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1892. [4]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and, if necessary for publication, be enclosed in a sealed envelope.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interest, it must be distinctly understood that the author does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to enclose all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue, late after 12 m. (12 o'clock) so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisers and Subscribers which are not ordered for fixed period will be charged monthly.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English language newspaper in the Far East.

Terms can be arranged on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central, Hongkong, is No. 1. Telegraphic address—Telegraph, Hongkong.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Hongkong Telegraph is published daily at 12 p.m. Subscribers in the colonies who do not receive their copies before 6.30 will please do so by wire communicating with the Manager.

Subscribers to The Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully requested that all Subscriptions are renewed.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1892.

THE PO LEUNG KUK.

The extortion case dealt with by Commr. W. C. H. Hastings (not Mr. Wodehouse, as stated in our issue of yesterday) on Monday last, the 13th August, carries with it such a very important lesson, such a mass of lessons, in fact, that there is great danger of missing some valuable points—especially in view of Mr. Stewart Lockhart's attempt to conceal their fatal

import, in his *Apologia* in to-day's *Daily Star*, which journal has taken the place of the expiring *China Mail* as mouthpiece of His Excellency the King of the Chinese in Hongkong, and as the official organ of his State Council which is now trying to hide its misdeeds and escape exposure by resigning. By the way, Mr. Stewart Lockhart has never yet explained why his Po Leung Kuk Committee sent in its resignation just at the moment when the Commission was getting to the most interesting part of its investigations, when the Commission and the Committee were just measuring their strength on the question whether Po Leung Kuk officers might be examined, when two very significant criminal cases were attracting public attention—nobody has yet explained why this very delicate moment was thought the best time for the Po Leung Kuk to quit the field.

News has been received from Manila of the death in the Military Hospital of Mr. McIntyre, on July 30th. Mr. McIntyre was Chief Engineer of the *Viceroy* not long ago, and died of malarial fever.

Miss Jessie Stewart, twenty-two years of age, of Kier and Abel's Circus, who was severely injured during a performance in the circus at Sourabaya recently, died of her injuries in the Military Hospital at Sourabaya.

It requires genius, and a mind above the level of mere orthodoxy, to spell "guill" with a "d," but one of our compositors managed it on Monday, in the report of the polo match, and thereby puzzled many friends of a very popular P. W. D. man.

The latest dodge to fool the Court was tried on some success at the Magistracy this morning—cooks charged with stealing a pair of pants adopting the deaf and dumb where, as a weapon of defense. The case for obvious reasons, stands remanded until Friday.

The Stanley Opera Company is doing very well in Shanghai, according to the papers to hand. The *Mercury* has found occasion to reproduce some of our most complimentary notices which the Company's performances in Shanghai have fully justified. We sincerely trust there will not be occasion to reproduce also our uncomplimentary notices, which the Company's carelessness is liable at times to justify.

In reference to the Naval Yard scandal, we learn that our description of the gentleman accused was incorrect; he is not a constable at all, but a storekeeper. Further, as it seems to have proved conclusively that the Naval property believed to have been unlawfully taken was really condemned as valueless to the authorities, proceedings have been stopped, and Mr. Kelly is proclaimed innocent and perfectly upright in all his dealings.

A COOKE tried to jump overboard from the *Nezherian* yesterday while that vessel was en route to Hongkong from Macao, but was prevented from turning himself into food for the fishes of the sea or the birds of the air and given in charge upon the arrival of the steamer here. He bowed before Mr. Wodehouse, to-day, promised he would do it again as long as he lived, and, being destitute, got fifty cents from the Poor Box to pay his fare back to the Holy City.

The result of the election in Cork City is not, it appears, to go unchallenged. Having had the attitude and language of the Roman Catholic clergy who took part in the contest under consideration, and having taken legal advice, the parochial leaders have decided to lodge a protest against the election of Messrs. W. O'Brien and M. Healy in consequence, as they allege, of clerical intimidation and undue influence. But how many Irish elections would be voided if judged by the same standard?

Mr. WILLIAM A. HANE, 29 years of age, who arrived here yesterday from England to occupy the post of turnkey in Victoria Gaol, became inebriated yesterday evening with something more exhilarating than the exuberance of his own verbiage and finished up an inspection of the Colony with a row with an insidious *Wickie* coolie. He therefore had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Wodehouse this morning and leaving the sacred precincts of the Magistracy minus one dollar.

THIS morning Mr. A. Byrsmee, of the Victoria and Peak Hotels, appeared at the Police Court to prosecute a coolie employed at his Peak establishment for stealing \$10 from a drawer in his writing desk. It is seen that the coolie watched his chance to open the drawer with a key left in another drawer, took the money and had a good time in the city the day before yesterday. He said he spent the day with his sweetheart and gave her most of his ill-gotten gains. When arrested by Sergeant Phelps he had the hotel he had about \$50 in notes, in his possession. He is in the Gaol now, and will remain there for twelve calendar months.

It appears that the Kobe washermen have a trade union, but are not to have masters entirely of their own way, for an opposition association has already sprung up with the watchword "Old Prices." The *Chronicle* reproduces the following circular, which is being distributed, the quaint wording of which will be forgiven on account of the sentiments expressed:—

Ladies' \$2—100 per  
Gentlemen's \$1.50—100 per  
Certain due to the day transacted; if we will misconduct for washing we will manage with equal kind or reasonable money for it. To our earnest request and honour we wish to have your pleasure to let us wash your clothes and so on.

With your wages we will work the business.

The opposite Company of Every  
Clothes Washer,

KAKEDO JINKEI,  
KASUYA TAMI,  
TAKEAKI TANAKA.

August 15th, 1892.

The Tamru Correspondent of the *Amoy Gazette* says:—An uninteresting place like this, with absolutely nothing exceeding our already "cut and dried" life, it is next to impossible to find something out of the common to do, for less to scrape up news when there is not any to scrape up. What do you want me to tell you? that the weather is hot, or that the savages are still cultivating at intervals their quarrelsome habits, or that the *Circus* is here, or that work is as heavy as ever, or what? I will write to extort some heads I should like to have.

The Sanitary Board will meet on Thursday, August 18th, at 4 p.m. *Agenda*—1. Letter from the Colonial Secretary concerning a proposed private burial ground. 2. Mortality Returns for the weeks ended the 5th and 12th August, 1892. 3. Analyst's Report on samples of water drawn from the Taf-tam and Puk-fukam conduits and mains in July, 1892. 4. Superintendent's Report concerning public latrines.

THE N. C. Daily News says:—All foreigners in China will hear with great pleasure that H. M. S. *Conal* at Hankow, Mr. Chris. Gardner, propose to take a very important step towards stopping the further issue of anti-foreign placards in Hankow. He proposes to board the *Han* lion in his duty vis-à-vis the Governor of the province at Changsha, with whom he will be convened by H. M. S. *Erskine*, and we may be confident that the arrogant voices, that their sacred soil shall never be polluted by the armed feet of the foreigner, will be hushed to a respectful murmur when they see a British man-of-war at anchor in the river, that bathes their Capital. It is a bold and at the same time a very politic step—and we congratulate all the powers that be that have had to be consulted before it could be taken, as it has been decided to send a British Consul, and as a able man as Mr. Gardner, is a British man-of-war in the heart of Hankow. (Especially with "armed feet.")

THE *Star* says:—The *Amoy Gazette* has

THE *Japan Daily Advertiser* says that it is stated by a Japanese paper that the wreck of the *Imperial Maru* has been floated, and fifteen bodies have been found in the vessel. The *Imperial Maru* founded in the Inland Sea in the typhoon in which the *North American* was wrecked.

CONSTABLE CHARLES SCOTT, one of the most industrious and courteous members of the Force, was brought before Mr. Wodehouse this morning and charged with neglect of duty owing to a thief, sentenced to the month "hard," escaping from him on the 15th instant while waiting in the Magistracy "lions-box" for a Comittal Warrant. The case stands remanded for a week, during which time Scott has been high and low for his man—in vain. The thief is not going to have the salt-on-the-tail-of-the-birds trick played on him if he be known, and don't you forget it, ye "lights of the Forest!"

The *North China Daily News* has acquired an *Asiatic* style of leader-writing which is very funny to adults. For instance, it begins to tell a nice little story about a roof that leaked, and then goes on, just like a quick medicine "trap" advertisement, to draw a moral about China being misgoverned by the Chinese, and the advantages of European rule. Again, a beautiful little Arabian Nights sort of fable about the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky leads off to the same good fable-like advice. The extreme simplicity of the thing is delightful; and yet, we believe it is the surest way to drive truth home to the *difficult Chinese mind*.

The *Manager* West Point continues to draw large crowds of wondering people, who never fail to express their astonishment at the colossal size of the tiger. How this brute ever came to be captured at Muar, within two miles of Singapore, we cannot understand, for the Malay tigers are usually much smaller than the Bengal species, whereas this one must be at least eight feet long without including his tail. The rest of the show is well worth seeing, and for the special convenience of children and people suffering from hard times, the price has been reduced to ten cents for the next three days. The animals leave for America on Saturday.

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so to any of rich and extensive mining districts and also the centre of large grazing and wheat-producing areas. Already many British sailing ship owners are finding it to their advantage to send their ships direct to Tacoma to load instead of to San Francisco, for the facilities are equally good and the freights slightly lower. Tacoma is connected with the whole of the American continent by wire and rail as will be seen by the time-table harded to you, which reads:

Distance by shortest post route, with the time necessary to travel same, from Tacoma, Wash., to:

City.	State.	Time.	Distance.
Boston	Massachusetts	12:40 A.M.	3334
New York	New York	12:45 A.M.	3209
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	12:41 A.M.	3152
Baltimore	Maryland	12:43 A.M.	3112
Washington	D. C.	12:42 A.M.	3081
Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	1:31 A.M.	2778
Chicago	Illinois	1:25 A.M.	2309
Charleston	South Carolina	1:18 A.M.	1869
Cincinnati	Ohio	1:07 A.M.	1603
St. Louis	Missouri	9:45 A.M.	1572
Omaha	Nebraska	7:15 A.M.	1013
San Francisco, California		4:45 A.M.	895

As before stated, I have no doubt about my trade, being able to work up a good trade. All we want is fair play and no favour. We have been fortunate in getting the enterprising firm of Dowell, Carrill & Co. to act as our agents here and in whom my principal repose full confidence. If the Government puts no obstacles in our way, but, on the contrary, assists us to whatever extent it is possible you will see the tonnage of Hongkong increase year by year for some years to come, and the well known "Gulon" colour will be constantly floating in the balmy breezes wafted o'er this "Isle of Fragrant Streams."

And now I will tell you about some of the other affairs which I have under consideration. In the first place let me draw your attention to the effects which I, in conjunction with President Diaz of Mexico, am putting forth to develop a passenger and freight trade between Mexico and the Far East. Seeing that the Chinese are excluded from America, are not wanted in Australia, and have to pay a stiff poll-tax in Canada I wonder they have not turned their attention to a country like Mexico which, for the industrious thrifty Chinaman, is a land literally flowing with milk and honey.

[Owing to extreme pressure on our space, only a small part of this interview can be given to-day, but we hope to conclude it to-morrow.—Ed.]

#### CHINESE ODDS AND ENDS.

Nothing is wasted in China. The stones of various fruits and the shells of nuts are cleaned, dried and carved into ornaments of the most graceful kind. Among the stones used are the olive, plum, peach, litchi and cherry; and of the shells the walnut and cocoanut. The stones are selected with care; each must exceed a certain standard of size, proportion, hardness and weight. They are dried slowly and at such a heat as not to crack or sprout and are then ready for the carver. The designer marks a rough outline of the future group or picture and hands it over to his boys or apprentices. These work with great rapidity and soon block out the design, cutting through the hard lignous tissue and then extract the kernel. A second treatment now takes place to dry the interior of the stone as well as to prevent the fine lining of the interior from undergoing decomposition. This completed, the designer sketches a second outline and also indicates by his pencil or brush where the surface is to be lowered, fretted, made into leaf-work or arabesques or cut altogether away. The work is performed by the subordinates as at first. The designer then does the finishing-touches, after which the assistants clean, polish and oil or wax the perfected carving. The stones are sold in this shape to quite a large extent, but more largely in other forms. Among these may be mentioned buttons, watch-chains, sleeve-links, ear-rings, and brooches, and when strung together, bracelets, anklets, necklaces, watch-chains, rosaries and ornamental ornaments.

The price of a stone varies greatly with the workmanship and the fame of the carver. Some may be bought as low as ten cents a piece, others command as high as two and three dollars each. The average price is thirty cents a stone with a handsome discount for purchases in quantity. The carvings display great variety and beauty. One class represents bunches of flowers and leaves, in which pistils, stamens and tendrils are accurately executed. Similar to these are fruits and flowers, and flowers and leaves. A second class is composed of carvings of birds, reptiles and large animals. The dragon, griffin, stork, snake, horse, lion, tiger, camel, elephant and bull are the favorite figures. I do not recall ever having seen a cat, dog, wolf, sheep, goat or other animals beyond those specified. A friendly mandarin to whom I stated this said that a canon in Chinese carving was to reproduce only those animals which had been deified and that the ten mentioned were about the only ones which had enjoyed divine honors.

A third class, and by far the most interesting, comprises groups of human figures representing scenes in history, poetry, mythology and the drama. The workmanship is often so fine as to be microscopic in its delicacy. In fact the finishing touches are made by the artist while using a magnifying glass of at least fifty diameters. On stones not over an inch in length along their major axis, it is not uncommon to find eight, nine and ten characters in different attitudes and costumes. Unlike most pieces of Chinese art, there is much regard paid to perspective and foreshortening. Some of these pieces might have been made by Hindoo or Italian artists, so free are they from local or racial conventionalism. Nevertheless, in the main, conventionalism is all-pervading. Dignity always wears a beard and low comedy with villainy are disguised with queer masks and quaint attitudes. The horse has a head too large and the dragon carries a tail which is as real life would have insured his prompt destruction. Gods wear queues and goddesses stroll about with compressed feet. But was there ever a school of art any sort free from conventionalism? Even were there one, it would probably be as unsatisfactory as the most artificial systems of our own civilization or of the strange and mighty tribes upon the borders of the China Sea.

An odd art-industry in Amoy is the making of tiny images, which are variously known as "figurines" or "little devils". They are statuettes ranging from a half-inch to three inches in length and are moulded, from a paste whose composition is a trade-secret. It would be better to use the plural than the singular for each community of模ellers uses a pasty different from that of the others. Among the ingredients employed are hard wax, insect-wax, fine vegetable gum, linseed gum, paper-mache, burned amber, soap, lead, alumarane, yellow ochre, chrome yellow, vermilion, white egg and pulverized egg-shells. Rather a wide field to choose from! The backsides of these figures in a stick of hard, dry wood, left rough to give a better purchase to the paste. Upon this are moulded the head, torso and one leg. The other leg and the arms are finished, by virtue of the known Yenan process (consisted of dry

boys, girls, women or apprentices, who are remarkably quick and skilful. They use their fingers in outlining and a variety of little wooden tools in producing textures, half, beards and weapons. The figures are then handed over to the artist, who are always men. They finish off the features, give an expression to the face, and remedy any defect or mistake of the subordinates. The figures are then carefully dried. According to the composition of the paste, this is done in a warm room, in a cool current of air, in the open sunlight. The best kinds are dried in a warm room and require from three to eight weeks before they are thoroughly done.

The figures are divided into two classes, toys and art-objects. The former are built upon long sticks, like "jumping jacks". The wired arms are jointed loosely to the body, so that when the stick is whirled, they gyrate in a very amusing manner. The workmanship is coarse and the cost a mere trifle, ranging from 1 to 2 cents a figure or from 10 to 20 cents a dozen.

The other kind are built upon short sticks, which are fastened into small wooden platforms so as to stand upright. Their workmanship varies, some being rude and clumsy and others very fine. Their variety is infinite. One set of 100 represents all the characters in a great classic drama. Another set of the same number embodies the various types in the armies of a heroic Chinese King and a savage monarch whom he had conquered. A third consists of two hundred figures of the various vocations of daily life. Other sets are those of distinguished generals, famous kings, heros, queens, poets, lawyers, engineers and admirals. The leading artist in this quaint industry claims to carry 5,000 separate faces in his memory and to be able to re-produce anyone of them in paste at the word.

The figurines are made in color or monochrome. When colors are employed, the greatest care is bestowed upon the correct timing of details. The crowds gilt, the bracelets silvered, the coats, undercoats and trousers colored according to the style and age to which they belong. The historic accuracy in many cases is admirable. On the other hand, the modelling of colored figures is usually mediocre or worse.

The features are poorly outlined and the fingers, weapons and ornaments indicated rather than moulded.

In monochrome, the reverse is the case. The paste is dark red, brown or brown-black, and every detail is wrought out with the greatest care.

On a figure an inch in height, the eyelids, earing-holes and finger-nails, are often so well executed as to bear scrutiny with a strong magnifying glass. As might be supposed, the cost of this class is higher than that of the other and runs from 3 to 6 cents a figure or from 30 to 60 cents a dozen! How the artist-managers to live upon the rates is a profound mystery. The Chinese have a happy knack of displaying all kinds of figurines by placing them in miniature theatres, temples or pleasure-gounds. A glass box 8 by 10 by 5 inches containing diminutive trees, rocks and figures can be purchased for a dollar. Next to a trip through China, nothing can give a better notion of the endless variety and brilliancy of costume than a set of 100 figurines or "little devils".

Silver is to the Orient, what gold is to the West. To the artist, the artisan, the scholar and collector it is the king of all the precious metals. Its popularity is not due to its cheapness. Jade which rivals silver in public esteem is much more expensive than gold. There may be another reason for the small size of gold as an ornament by the Chinese. In the designation of rank and title, a gold button stands at nearly the bottom of the list. Then on the other hand, golden yellow is the Imperial color and none but those around the "Son of Heaven" are allowed to use it for wearing, or other purposes.

Silver jewellery and curios in China are universal. The poorest coolie's wife has an ardent bracelet and ear-rings. In curios and bangles-a-brac, the number of silver articles is legion. The greatest manufacturing center is Canton, but Amoy, Foochow, Nanking and Peking possess artists and guilds whose workmanship is famous over the Empire. Hours may be spent profitably in studying the designs of these Eastern artificers. One class of these would delight the lover of oddities. It consists of miniature reproductions of features of daily life and is adapted for ear-rings, watch-chains, pendants and bangle-attachments. Among the most familiar objects are the pagoda, sampan (or native boat), junk, the sedan-chair, the small-voiced lady's shoe, the Goddess of Mercy, the Celestial Pooch, the king of the fishes, the sitting Buddha, the dragon, the flying serpent, the begging bowls, the tiger, lion, horse, pig, boar, elephant, turtle, crocodile, monkey, cat and dog. The largest ones do not exceed two inches in length and from this figure they diminish in size down to dainty little objects no larger than peas. The finish is admirable, the features and hair of the human beings and animals, the scales of the fish and crocodile, the markings of the carapace and being reproduced with the utmost care and skill.

W. E. S. F.

pieces of cotton cloth and paper and made him practically invincible. These suits are comparatively light, are very durable and, of course, extremely cheap.

Between these extreme types there are many kinds of plate, scale and chain armor.

Plate mail never reached a high development in the Far East.

I cannot find that it ever

passed beyond the combination of breast-plate, back-plate and shoulder-pieces. Scale-mail on the other hand, was carried at an early period to high perfection. The scales were applied to cloth or leather at first as spangles are to gaze and later as tiles or scales are to the boards of a roof. They were composed of iron, bronze, brass, pewter, silver, gold, or of various Oriental alloys. In making a suit, scales of one kind were usually employed but combinations were frequent in which metals of contrasting colours were used. A good suit of armor can be had from \$10 to \$150.

Of the different pieces of armor, the helmet alone deserves attention. The Chinese artist worked along a different channel from his European colleague and tried to make the head piece monstrous and terrifying rather than protective.

Designs representing the jaws of serpents, griffins and dragons are very common, but such affairs as the barred and visored helmet which D'Artagnan loved to draw are entirely unknown.

Morions and skull-caps were also in general use, and are to-day.

The queerest type of all is the executioner's helmet. It resembles a tall mouse-trap or fly-trap in wire and is painted the conventional vermilion. Centuries ago the wires were flat rods and so arranged as to defy sword and axe, and owing to their great height disconcerted the archers of the opposite army. In the North, where wood is scarce, the helmet is made from wooden cloth, leather and metal; in the West, where there are forests, wood was frequently employed; while in the South, in addition to these four materials; cotton-cloth and paper were also used. Helmets vary in cost according to workmanship and material, and range from 2 cents to \$100.

Shields and bucklers have been in vogue from time immemorial. The favorite type is a bossed circle from 2 to 3 feet in diameter similar to those employed by the old Highlanders. Its material is leather, metal or woven split bamboo. Bamboo shields are very strong and durable. They are made of a certain variety of that vegetable, which must have attained a certain size and hardness of fibre to fit for this particular use. The bamboo is split into pieces an inch in width and four feet long softened and braided in basket-work over a frame the size of the desired shield. It is dried in the sun and then in a kiln and afterwards polished and varnished. Its high elasticity, great strength and lightness render it an admirable weapon of defense. A double thickness of bamboo, two a half-inch apart with a metal rim and boss is better for the man behind it than any pavise or buckler of the middle ages, and costs only a half dollar. Unlike us at home, new weapons cost more than old. Antiques can be secured for a third and a fourth of brand-new reproductions. Rich men prefer cheap imitations to originals, whether new or old, and the curio-market scarcely knows armor as an object of vertu.

W. E. S. F.

H. M. S. "FIREBRAND."

Further particulars of Capt. Tufnell's exciting experiences and splendid performance during the recent typhoon are given by the *Takao Correspondent of the New China Daily News*—Centres of typhoons, up to this date, have travelled to the eastward of us, and so the longest, and often the strongest, blow comes from the north. Thus it is, all ships move with special reference to this contingency. When the *Firebrand* was secured (on Monday the 18th) we had no reason to suppose that this typhoon would follow the course it did, and subject the ship to westerly wind force during the time the centre was coming up. The fastenings against such consisted of an anchor laid out on the port quarter, and the ship's two bowers on the same bow; all unavailably laid in bad holding ground, though the best the harbour offered. The ship was lying parallel with the Bund, under ice—for N. wind—of the hill, and houses. She was secured to the Bund (N) side by several chocks and hawsers, round mooring posts and buried anchors, while right astern was a wide hawser fast to an enormous anchor deeply imbedded in the mud with rubble driven in, and piled over it. The *Firebrand* had not long been subjected to the force of the S. wind before the N. fastenings, severely tried by the surge of the ship, began to show signs of weakness, until early on Thursday afternoon every mooring post had snapped, and anchors buried ashore were drawn. The gun-boats was now in the very height of the hurricane, and left to ride by her southern anchors and the stern wire rope. Of course so long as the wind was from the S. and these mooring held, she was all right. If they dragged the boat must go broadside on to the Bund, and with the sea that had sprung up, would have gone to pieces. If she went too far astern, in a northerly direction, she must fetch up on the stern anchor heap; if too far on a southerly line, the innumerable oyster-beds suggested serious trouble. The southern anchors were slowly but perceptibly dragging, and then came in the splendid display of coolness and professional skill that spans, even under such unlikely conditions, to have attracted universal attention. Mounted on his top-bridge, exposed to the full force of the storm, and the blinding spray, Capt. Tufnell stood his water-proof cut-slop as though done with a penknife, giving him the appearance of a pugilist as they blew out straight in the howling blasts. With accurate, almost mathematical, calculation, Capt. Tufnell kept moving the engines, now easing this cable, now slackening the other, all the while so pointing and piveling the ship that, at last, when the centre passed, and the wind veered to the opposite quarter, the little craft first gently worked astern, then with a rush, in the only clear but narrow channel he had cleared out, and as her bows got the full force of the wind, swung up to apparently the only bit of free water, and riding to her bowers with the support of the wire-hawser of her starboard quarter, stood the brunt of that dreadful storm until, to the joy of all, the *Firebrand* appeared, as daylight broke, the sole victim of the night's prodding, that had escaped perfectly and entirely unharmed. I feel that my powers of description are at a standstill, as the night was so dark, and the ship so far from the shore, that I could not have done justice to the scene. The *Firebrand* had been a true sailor, and had shown the excellent display of seamanship and skill that had been demonstrated to us that night. I have heard even the *fire-boat* captain speaking of it with wonder, for it appears that they too like all the *fire-boats*, expected when their northern attacks gave way, that little would remain next day of the gallant little gun-boat, apparently bereft of all chance for defending herself from the northern wind and sea which we know now beat over her.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1892. 1813

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Documentary Bills, at 4 months'  
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CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL  
REGISTER.

16th August, 1892.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	